

Hongkong Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000
PAID-UP £688,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 " "
" 3 ".....3 " "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
[20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. (Chairman)
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.
H. Stollerfoht, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parry Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [17]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST:
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £375,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 " "
" 3 ".....3 " "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [153]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE BLACK PLAGUE.

THE HONGKONG MINSTRELS

WILL GIVE

TWO MORE

OF THEIR

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS

ON

SATURDAYS,

SEPTEMBER 22ND AND 29TH,

For the BENEFIT of the

PLAGUE WORKERS.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND SUPPORT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FULL PARTICULARS in PROGRAMMES, which will be issued on or about

MONDAY,

17TH SEPTEMBER.

Popular Prices.....2s & 1s.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half-price to Back Seats only.

Doors Open at 8.30.

Commencing at 9 o'clock precisely.

PLAN and TICKETS at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited.

SEATS may be Booked on and after

SATURDAY, September 15th.

A SPECIAL TRAM will run to the Peak, and a SPECIAL LAUNCH to Kowloon, 15 minutes after each Performance.

WILLIAM BLAYNAY,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1894. [199]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD
is one of the LARGEST and BEST KNOWN of the BRITISH LIFE OFFICES.
FUNDS exceed SEVEN AND THREE QUARTERS MILLIONS STERLING.
ANNUAL REVENUE OVER ONE MILLION STERLING.

For Forms of Proposal and every information, Apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1894. [743]

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company having this Day been TRANSFERRED to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUBI RUSSIAN KAISHA, K. FUKUI, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [746]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER:—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [940]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

ICHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [1780]

Intimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to secure Subscription Grifts for the Next Meeting 1894/95 are requested to Communicate as Early as Possible with the Undersigned.

HART BUCK,
Acting Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1894. [979]

TO JOURNALISTS.

AN EXPERIENCED and CAPABLE JOURNALIST is wanted for the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Liberal terms to a competent man; no other need apply. Full particulars as to experience, capacity, and terms to be sent to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor & Proprietor.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1894.

PEDESTRIAN CHALLENGE.

ARTHUR HANCOCK, Fifty Miles Champion of the World, hereby offers to give any Gentleman in Hongkong a start of ONE MILE in ONE HOUR'S Walk, or FOUR MILES in 25 MILES, for a STAKE or PURSE subscribed by the Sporting Community of Hongkong.

An early acceptance of this Challenge will oblige, addressed to

ARTHUR HANCOCK,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1894. [925]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to GIVE ESTIMATES for FITTING the PATENT PROCESS on LAND and MARINE BOILERS for BURNING CHARBONNAGES COAL DUST.

GORDON & Co.,
BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY, East Point.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894. [1895]

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS.

MASTERS of Vessels arriving here CAN NOT BE TOO PARTICULAR as to the SOURCE of supply of FRESH WATER, more especially during the present epidemic.

J. W. KEW & Co.'s STEAM WATER-BOATS enable them to SUPPLY VESSELS with any quantity of PURE FRESH WATER, with the greatest despatch and at moderate rates.

Call Flag "W," Commercial Code.

Office 18, Praya Central, Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [1695]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any FANCY, or old Knives to be made into Razors for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1893. [409]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NOW READY—PRICE \$1.00 THE SET.

NEW MAPS OF

KOREA AND NORTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1894. [6]

W. BREWER

NEW ARRIVALS

CASH BOXES—DESPATCH BOXES.

Copying Presses—Jukeboxes.
Police Whistles—Stationery Cases.
Porcelain Menu Stands.
Cheap Commercial Envelopes.
Capstan Navy Cut Tobacco.
Gold Flake Tobacco.
Three Castles Cigarettes.
Egyptian Cigarettes.
Gent's Brown Russian Boots and Shoes.
Brown Shoe Polish.
Cheap Canvas Tennis Shoes, \$2.50 per pair.

LARGE VARIETY OF WELL FINISHED

TENNIS SHOES.
Ayres' Championship Tennis Balls.
Cricket Balls—Cricket Balls.
Boxing Gloves—Football.
Photographic Plates and Photographic Material.
Indoor Games, Reversal, Halma, Pechesi.
Briar Pipes in cases.
Handsome Plush Photo Frames from Carte de Visite to panel size.
New Stock French Books.
Foster's Text Book of Ore and Stone Mining.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1894.

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF SHIP AND ENGINE STORES OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR:—
INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.

BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.

PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

Hongkong, 16th July, 1894

TELEPHONE No. 97. [50]

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East, 4 Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremia"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Padda's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cafeteria* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1894.

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at Twelve o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of Declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 22nd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1894. [912]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST RETURN of CAPITAL amounting to \$7.50 per Share has been DECLARED in this matter.

SHAREHOLDERS on the Register can obtain PAYMENT of this on producing their SCRP to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 20th September, 1894, and on signing the Form of Receipt to be obtained at the said Bank.

Hongkong, 31st day of August, 1894.

J. GOOSMANN,
Liquidator.

939]

THE PHARMACY,
Under New and Experienced Management.

LACTOMALTINE.—A superior and palatable combination for INDIGESTION and CONSUMPTION.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA.—Excels as a cleaning agent and makes a refreshing addition to the bath.

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.—An unfailing remedy for Fever and Ague.

Sole Agents in Hongkong for "TANSAN" the New Japanese Table Water which contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than that of any similar Spa.

FLETCHER & Co.—CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c. 25, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1894. [28]

"DERMATOL."

MANUFACTURED by FARRBERG, HIGGINS & Co. Its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

D. R. KNORR'S LION BRAND ANTI-PYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Company.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [446]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [907]

LEVY HERMANOS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.

A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments. Novelties received by every Mail.

No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telegraph Office.

769]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Waltham and Elgin's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

No. 45, Queen's Road Central. [698]

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 45, Queen's Road Central. [697]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER. Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [793]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 20th September, 1894, commencing at 2.45 P.M., at No. 11, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON, The Residence of J. BROWNHILL, Esq.

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

TAPESTRY, COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUIT, OVERMANTLES, FANCY TABLES, CURTAINS and POLES, ORNAMENTS, FENDERS and IRONS, HANDSOME SIDEBOARD with REVELLED GLASS, DINNER WAGGONS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, ELECTRO-PLATE and CUTLERY, LAMPS, &c. &c.

DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, DOUBLE WARD-ROBE with GLASS DOORS, LINEN, WARD-ROBE, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND and SETS, DRESSING TABLE, CHEST of DRAWERS, &c. &c.

PANTRY, KITCHEN and BATH-ROOM REQUISITES, &c. &c.

Catalogues issued prior to Sale. On View from Wednesday, the 19th September, 1894.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1894. [973]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship

"PATHAN," Captain Wright, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1894. [963]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

especially the districts about Peking, have for some days been devastated by great floods, which had not subsided up to the 30th ult., and that there has been an enormous loss of lives and cattle. In North China, the rainy season lasts from the middle of August to the middle of September; and as the rivers are of great magnitude, floods take a long time to subside.

SHANGHAI, September 11th.
A great deal has been said within the last few days in the public papers here of the anticipated arrival at this port of the anticipated fleet of H.E. Wu Tach'ang, Governor of Hunan. This official volunteered a month ago to assist the Viceroy Li in taking charge of the operations of the Chinese army in Korea, and has accordingly been allowed by the Throne to vacate his post in Hunan and go up with all haste to Tientsin, with a contingent of picked Hunanese, numbering 4,000 men. According to a telegram received by the *Huapao* yesterday from its Tientsin correspondent, H.E. Wu Tach'ang arrived *in loco* in Tientsin about five days ago. The telegram in question reports that nearly all of Wu Tach'ang's picked men had already arrived at Tientsin, having taken passage in batches during several weeks as private passengers in the Northern steamers for that port, where modern arms will be furnished them. This state of affairs was in order to meet the intelligence of the movements of Wu Tach'ang and his troops being reported to the Japanese government before the men arrived in the North, for in all probability H.E. Wu is to be the future Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese army operating in Korea. H.E. Yuan Shih-kai, the ex-Resident at Seoul, whom the Chinese papers have credited with being made commander of 4,000 troops and a body of 100 cavalry for the purpose of going to Korea, has not yet started, nor will he start until H.E. Wu Tach'ang has taken command of the "advance army corps."

General Hsu Pang-tao, now Brigadier-General of the Taming Division of Chihli, but formerly Commander of the Viceroy Li's special troops—some 4,000 in number—quartered at Tientsin, and an officer very well known to foreigners in that port, has arrived there from his post in the interior of the province accompanied by 250 foreign-dress cavalry and three batteries of horse artillery. At the General's first audience with the Viceroy the former volunteered for active service in Korea, permission being accorded with an order to raise another three batteries of horse artillery and one more battalion of cavalry before starting for the scene of operations. Many retired officers and time-expired soldiers belonging to General Hsu's old command, who had come to Tientsin to join their old commander, and that General Hsu expected to lead his well-appointed brigade of 1,000 horse and 5 batteries of horse artillery en route for Korea by the first days of October.

A telegram has been received at Tientsin from General Yeh Chih-chao, Commander-in-Chief of the "advance army corps" of Korea, asking the Peking authorities to forward with all dispatch cotton-wadded clothing for the troops, and the same number of sheepskin overalls for the same purpose. The health of the troops (and September) was good.

THE CHINESE "SECOND ARMY OF KOREA."
A lieutenant of the celebrated late Marquis Tsou Tsung-tang and his *brother* the late Lieh Chih-tang, ex-Governor of Chinese Turkestan (who died on the 10th ultimo), named Wei Kuang-tao, who succeeded Lieh Chih-tang as acting-Governor of Chinese Turkestan, while he held the Provincial Treasurer's seals, but who has been in retirement about three years, has since memorialised the Throne offering to go to Korea. The Throne has accepted the offer, and 8,000 mands Governor Wei to collect some 8,000 men from his private army, and to march for the North with all haste. It is intended that these Hunan troops, who have been pouring into Shantung and Chihli for the past two months from Yangtze ports and Hunan, shall make the "second army of Korea," with Governor Wei as chief in command and H.E. Ch'eh Chih, the Provincial Judge of Kiangsu, who led 4,000 men the other day to the Grand Canal for Tientsin—shall be the second army post for the purpose of the advance. The "advance" army corps is composed nearly entirely of Anhui men of the "army of the Huai," and the second army corps will be their rivals of the "army of the Ssang," composed and officered entirely by Hunanese.

To make up for the dearth on the regular army corps guarding Tientsin and its approaches, the despatch of the troops from Korea, there have been sent to the Tientsin provinces, no less than fifty-four battalions, horse, foot and artillery, or roughly some 25,000 men. Of these, remarks a telegram received by the *Huapao* yesterday, thirty-one battalions or some 15,000 men have already arrived at the several ports where they are destined to guard. Thus for the defence of Tientsin alone, including the new levies of the Viceroy Li, will have by the end of September at least 30,000 men to rely upon in case of a Japanese invasion.

The Nanking Viceroy, having received a telegram from Tientsin, will despatch soon three of the largest vessels belonging to the Nanyang squadron to reinforce the Peking fleet in the *Kiaohi*, *Nansung*, and *Huanan* had before. Mandarins ignorant of the history of the world immediately concluded that to be a Christian was equivalent to being a rebel, not knowing that the most powerful nations on earth are all Christians, and forgetting that it was those who followed the true and higher religion of the white man who put a Christian officer, Colonel Gordon, to help the Chinese government to put down the rebellion. To this day most of the Chinese mandarins are not enlightened upon this subject, therefore they are bitterly opposed to the progress of Christianity. Yet in spite of this constant persecution, periodically pushed as far as the government dared, the number of Christians increase rapidly, so that there are now over 500,000 of them. If it be so in spite of opposition, how many more will dedicate themselves the followers of the white man's religion if they were free to do so, especially as the keynote of Confucianism is authority whilst that of Christianity is salvation from suffering and oppression. In fact intelligent Christians know that the white man governs eighty per cent. of the land of the world, and actually governs sixty-three per cent. of the population, besides having so powerful an influence over all nations that they gladly learn of him more and more every year. So we see that in detail even the yellow man himself confesses readily, whenever free to do so, that in spite of certain drawbacks, the white man's civilisation is far superior and must be adopted if China ever hopes to hold a very high place among the nations. Who, then, is to blame the China is not in that position to-day—N.C.

Tientsin announces the determination of the Admiralty to order up to the Peking every vessel of a certain tonnage and armament now scattered throughout the whole seaboard of China and the Yangtze, as well as all the torpedo boats now lying idle at Canton, Foochow and Nanjing. There is some talk even of lightly arming the now idle fleet of the China Merchants to act as cruisers or armed transports, but this move it seems has not been decided upon yet.—N.C. Daily News.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

We ask again—Is China's backward position caused by the inevitable conflict of these two most powerful and civilised races on the planet, and particularly caused by China having to a certain extent followed what from her point of view is an inferior civilisation to what she had before? Most assuredly not. If the decision of the competitive value of the two civilisations were left to the two opposing theories of civilisation it would only result in bitter and endless dispute. Happily time is now rapidly deciding between the two disputants. The careful comparison of the products of each civilisation in detail clearly shows, and each day more clearly, which is the better in practice whatever their theories may be. As soon as the two races were at liberty to make free exchanges in commerce for instance, it turned out that the Chinese people rapidly bought cotton and woolen manufactures, matches, iron, steel, lamps, sugar, rifles, guns, steamers, etc. Later they also appreciate foreign banks, foreign coins, telegraphs and railways. Nor is it the ignorant common people alone who appreciate these. When the present Emperor was about to assume the reins of government, caravans of huge Peking barrows were filled with foreign produce of western civilisation to adorn his palace. Even last month we have witnessed the choicest presents of the Nanking Viceroy and Shanghai mandarins to the Empress Dowager on her 60th birthday, and they were furniture in foreign style! Who ever now hears of a mandarin making long journeys in a chair, or a junk if he can get the trail or a steamer? On the other hand, the white man is equally free to buy Chinese manufactures, but he never does so, nor is he likely to do so as long as the Chinese are so backward that the best wheeled vehicle to be found in all the southern part of the empire is a barrow! Thus we find the Chinese themselves declaring the superiority of the products of the white man's civilisation.

Nor is it in material and mechanical arts only that they declare the superiority of the white man. Take justice, which is one of the strong points of Chinese civilisation. Ask which race gives the better protection to its subjects, which gives the greater amount of comfort to the poor, greater liberty to its subject; which gives the better education so as to develop the full man as well as the resources of nature throughout the whole world. Those staying at home and who never study the condition of other nations have no means of comparison. But as far as intelligent Chinamen do have means of comparison they do declare in favour of that of the white race. For the large majority of those who have studied these questions abroad are in favour of political reforms of all kinds. International Law they adopt wholesale; they know that while foreign governments have heavier taxes than China still they do more for the people so their people get richer each year while China gets poorer. They know that while China professes to have no slaves, still the highest Manchus signs to himself a slave when addressing the Emperor, and no millions dare call his wealth his own nor the highest mandarin call his person his own. The vast empire with everything in it and on it are the Emperor's alone. Any personal property is entirely by pure grace of the Emperor. Not any soul besides him has any rights. As for those who dared to emigrate abroad, to improve their fortunes they were liable to have all their property confiscated on their return, till last year. And who changed this law? One who had been abroad and studied how the white man managed such cases—the late Chinese Minister to England, France, and Italy. As to those who stay at home, the white nation count their poor by the tens of thousands; China counts hers by the millions. The whites are only half-plucked. The Chinese starve outright.

Thirty years ago the greatest statesman opposed industrial reforms lest the poor be thrown out of employment. Now the leading statesmen in China are beginning to find out that the way of the white man is better, so they are introducing industries to give employment to the poor and to give cheaper food and clothing to all the poor. The white nations treat their poor as men and give a chance to all to prosper by teaching them all to read and write. The yellow race has reduced a enormous amount of its poor to mere beasts of burden who can no more read than their yoke-fellows the donkey or the ox! Only give the Chinaman freedom to choose between the two with a full knowledge of the two states and the unanimous vote would be one way, for it is so wherever tried.

The same is true of religion. The greatest rebellion of the present dynasty chose a part of the religion of the white man, and that not the better part of it, as superior to what the Chinese had before. Mandarins ignorant of the history of the world immediately concluded that to be a Christian was equivalent to being a rebel, not knowing that the most powerful nations on earth are all Christians, and forgetting that it was those who followed the true and higher religion of the white man who put a Christian officer, Colonel Gordon, to help the Chinese government to put down the rebellion. To this day most of the Chinese mandarins are not enlightened upon this subject, therefore they are bitterly opposed to the progress of Christianity. Yet in spite of this constant persecution, periodically pushed as far as the government dared, the number of Christians increase rapidly, so that there are now over 500,000 of them. If it be so in spite of opposition, how many more will dedicate themselves the followers of the white man's religion if they were free to do so, especially as the keynote of Confucianism is authority whilst that of Christianity is salvation from suffering and oppression. In fact intelligent Christians know that the white man governs eighty per cent. of the land of the world, and actually governs sixty-three per cent. of the population, besides having so powerful an influence over all nations that they gladly learn of him more and more every year. So we see that in detail even the yellow man himself confesses readily, whenever free to do so, that in spite of certain drawbacks, the white man's civilisation is far superior and must be adopted if China ever hopes to hold a very high place among the nations. Who, then, is to blame the China is not in that position to-day—N.C.

CHUNGKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHUNGKING, 26th August.
A most extensive outbreak of fire took place at Chungking on the evening of the 25th August. It was caused by the accidental burning of the glass bowl of a kerosene lamp in a small shop

at the south-eastern part of the city. The flames rapidly mounted to the wood-work and the house was in a blaze almost before the distracted inhabitants could rush out with anything they could hastily pick up. The alarm soon spread, but nothing within the limited resources of the Chinese could arrest the progress of the devouring element, assisted, as it was, by a strong breeze from the south-east sweeping over that elevated part of the city exposed to the fire. Four or five houses succumbed to the flames, which quickly spread over such a great area that, at one time, all hope of saving the city was abandoned. The Taoist and his immediate staff, together with many other officials, were on the spot, and did their utmost, urged by encouraging the workers, and giving orders as to the best way of arresting the progress of the fire, but everyone who has remarked the behaviour of the Chinese in times of panic—how each one gives orders in a loud voice to which no one pays the slightest attention—will understand that a great deal cannot be done by a disorganised rabble, however good their intentions. At 11 o'clock nearly the whole of the south-eastern portion of the city was a mass of flames, which shot roaring into the sky, casting a baleful glare that could be seen for miles around. The number of persons surprised by the flames was not so great as it would have been had the fire occurred later in the night, when many hundreds would probably have perished, but several casualties are reported, among them being that of a man who refused to leave a box of opium rather than leave his money, and perished rather than leave his money. Some thirty persons are known to have shared his fate, but doubtless the total number of deaths will be found to have exceeded that considerably.

The roaring of the flames, mingling with the hoarse and agitated murmur of the crowd, and the bright illumination spreading for miles around formed a most impressive spectacle, the like of which has not been seen for a great many years, though fires are not of uncommon occurrence in the city, and can usually be traced to a similar cause, namely, the persistent use of lamps having glass reservoirs. This description of lamp is the cheapest obtainable, and the Chinese continue to buy them in large numbers, in spite of the many and severe lessons they have had of the criminal recklessness of the practice. This fire on Saturday night may be regarded as a warning to the fact, that in the event of being the cheapest, it is the most costly lamps they can use.

It is said that ten million taels will not replace the loss of property. Some two thousand buildings were destroyed, including a portion of the Taoist's yamen, together with three large temples and another injured. None of the foreign-occupied houses were burned, but one was for a time in considerable danger, and was abandoned by its tenants. The foreign consuls, although unhurt, will undoubtedly suffer in the temporary paralysis of trade caused by the fire.—*Mercury*.

SHAOSHING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHAOSHING, September 5th.
It is evident that the Chinese authorities do not intend to allow any Japanese to live and trade in peace in any inland cities or towns, either directly in person or by agent, for the Superintendent of Southern Trade has just sent orders to this province to this effect. But the object of the prohibition is not so patent enough to the white man who reads, it is based upon a trifling precedent which happened in the 10th moon of the 19th year of Kwang-hsi, that is, about nine months ago; and the offence is, the violation of the regulations of the commercial treaty between the two countries, by a Japanese subject. The complaint is laid down in a despatch from Hsin Wang (the Chinese Minister to Japan) to his Excellency Lieh, the Superintendent of Southern Trade, the substance of which is as follows: "I venture to inform you that in the 10th moon of the 19th year of Kwang-hsi, a Chinese merchant, named Chang Tsiu-son, of the firm styled, Tsiu-hsiang, residing at and carrying on business in the port of Hsiao-kuan (Hakodadi), entered into a contract with the Japanese firm Chien-ku and others, to convey inland one thousand piculs of rice and other grains. The contract was duly signed and stamped by the respective firms, accompanied with the usual prohibitive order to sell clandestinely in transitu. The Japanese agent entrusted to go and receive the goods inland was informed that two hundred of the thousand piculs had been detained by the way (for what reason is not very clearly stated) by the Japanese merchants. An urgent appeal was made to the proper authorities, and after much litigation, and the exhibition of bad feeling, the magistrate decided in favour of the Japanese litigants, but in so doing he committed a flagrant breach of the rules of the treaty of commerce between the two nations."

Now comes the strange part of this document from the Minister. He says:—"In a further petition from the Chinese merchant residing at Hakodadi, the latter informs me that Japanese secret agents from among the Chinese by whom they carry on a thriving trade inland by buying cotton and cocoons, and by selling to our people hand-machines for the ginning or cleaning of cotton. I therefore respectfully beg that, this communication be transmitted for the instruction of all; and request that circular instructions be issued to every place along the coast, enjoining upon all officers the prohibition of strict investigation, and that should such Japanese secret agents or traders, under false names and misleading representations be met with or, if with Chinese partners they go inland for trade, for the purpose of receiving, exporting, buying or selling of goods, as in the case of the Hakodadi Chinese merchant, as soon as such persons are discovered, and the case positively proved, let all such goods be seized and detained for final confiscation. Moreover, it is allowed to native merchants and traders to make such inquiries and investigations bearing upon the matter in hand, as shall help to secure the interests of Chinese trade to native merchants." Now, these orders have been sent to all Customs departments, to prefectures and to district magistrates. The two chief Hsin Wang of this city under instructions from the prefect, issue the above proclamation, with additional instructions, having a special local application; in which instructions it is plainly stated that we are not to allow Japanese merchants and traders to come in and out amongst us; if they do they must suffer the consequences. Now, is not this in direct conflict with international law? How is it that the Minister Wang, and the Superintendent of Southern Trade, Lieh Tsiu-son, have only just discovered the additional instructions, having a special local application; in which instructions it is plainly stated that we are not to allow Japanese merchants and traders to come in and out amongst us; if they do they must suffer the consequences. Now, is not this in direct conflict with international law? 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The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—92 per cent.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £80.00.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.
CHINESE LOANS.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$130 per share, buyers.
China Traders Insurance Company—\$65 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—175 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.
Yankee Insurance Association—\$75, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—15 per share.
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$172 per share, sales and buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$77 per share, buyers.
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$201 per share, sellers.

SHIPPING.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.—226 new share, sellers.
China and Malacca Steam Ship Company—\$65, buyers.
In to China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$44, sellers.
Double Steamship Company—\$48, ex. div., sales and buyers.
China Mutual Steamship Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$60 per share nominal.
China Mutual Steamship Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$4 per share nominal.

REFINERIES.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$156 per share, sellers.
Larson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

MINING.
Punjab Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$6.15 per share, buyers.
Punjab Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.90 per share, sellers.
The North Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5.10 per share, buyers.
The North Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5.10 per share, buyers.
The North Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5.10 per share, buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78 per share, premium, buyers.
Gen. Wharf & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37 per share, buyers.
Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$10 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co's Six per cent. Debentures—\$101.
The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10, buyers.
The Wai Yee Building Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$101 sales and buyers.
Daly, Crickell & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, sales and buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$2.08 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$15 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$75 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$11, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$47.75, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share.

EXCHANGE.
On London—Bank, T. T. 2/2
Bank Bills, on demand 2/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2
On Paris—Bank Bills, on demand 2/5
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/5
On India—T. T. 193
On Demand 193
On Shanghai—Bank, T. T. 74
Private, to days' sight 74
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 88.95
Silver (per oz.) 29 7/16

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
Mrs. Allison. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Kelly.
Rev. S. A. Bayler. Mr. R. L. Lall.
Sergeant A. Bonradelle. Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. S. Le Breton. Mr. Oscar Noddy.
Captain H. Fleet. Mr. C. Rombach.
Captain R. Crawford. Mr. F. E. Sheen.
Mr. J. J. East. Mr. A. Smith.
Mr. C. N. Edition. Mr. Talbot.
Mr. D. Galvan. Mr. W. Whitley.
Captain G. C. S. Mr. and Mrs. Woodfine.
Mr. Alf. James. Mr. and Mrs. Judd and child.
Mr. J. Kington.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAR HOTEL.

DEPARTURE.
September 18, Taisang, British str., for Canton.
PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
Per *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver—Miss F. Moroy, Miss W. Willard, Miss N. Brooks, and Mr. Ho Ahing. From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Brown, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Dalrymple, Miss A. E. Thompson, Dr. Harder, and Mr. Rankin. From Kobe—Mrs. Marchmont, Miss Case, and C. H. Freeman. From Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Judd, child and maid, and Mr. E. Livingston, and 164 Chinese.
Per *Nürnberg*, from Yokohama, &c.—Consul Reddell, Captain Evans, Dr. Milne, Dr. Richard, Messrs. Williams, George, Musson, J. Scott, Hendry, Graddon, F. Stevens, Petersen, Buntzschoten, A. Case, Geo. Hudson, Robertson, J. L. Dick, M. G. Lenar, Willis, Johnston Lamont, and 109 Chinese.

REPORTS.
The German steamer *Nürnberg* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 15th instant at 7 a.m. During the first part of voyage up to Turnabout had light and moderate east and south-east winds; thence to port had fresh and strong north-east winds, increasing to a gale with high sea. Anchored in Kowloon Bay on the 18th at 11 p.m.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.
The P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 28th ult., left Yokohama on the 17th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on the 24th.
The O. & O. S. S. Co's steamer *Belgia*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 8th instant.
The P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *Perry*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, and Nagasaki on the 15th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAILS.
The Northern Pacific Steamship Co's steamer *Tacoma*, from Tacoma, left Yokohama on the 9th instant for Kobe, and may be expected here to-morrow.
The Northern Pacific Steamship Co's steamer *Sikh*, left Tacoma on the 16th instant, for this port via Japan ports.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 18th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
The China Mutual steamer *Fakling*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Suva for Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.
The D. D. R. steamer *Oceanic*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.
The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Malacca*, left Bombay on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 23rd.
The N. C. S. S. Co's steamer *Benigno*, left Bombay on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on the 30th.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
18th September, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

WIND	TEMP.	SEA	WIND	TEMP.	SEA
W. 10.00	80.00	1/2	W. 10.00	80.00	1/2
N. 9.00	79.00	1/2	N. 9.00	79.00	1/2
E. 8.00	78.00	1/2	E. 8.00	78.00	1/2
S. 7.00	77.00	1/2	S. 7.00	77.00	1/2
W. 6.00	76.00	1/2	W. 6.00	76.00	1/2
N. 5.00	75.00	1/2	N. 5.00	75.00	1/2
E. 4.00	74.00	1/2	E. 4.00	74.00	1/2
S. 3.00	73.00	1/2	S. 3.00	73.00	1/2
W. 2.00	72.00	1/2	W. 2.00	72.00	1/2
N. 1.00	71.00	1/2	N. 1.00	71.00	1/2
E. 0.00	70.00	1/2	E. 0.00	70.00	1/2
S. 23.00	69.00	1/2	S. 23.00	69.00	1/2
W. 22.00	68.00	1/2	W. 22.00	68.00	1/2
N. 21.00	67.00	1/2	N. 21.00	67.00	1/2
E. 20.00	66.00	1/2	E. 20.00	66.00	1/2
S. 19.00	65.00	1/2	S. 19.00	65.00	1/2
W. 18.00	64.00	1/2	W. 18.00	64.00	1/2
N. 17.00	63.00	1/2	N. 17.00	63.00	1/2
E. 16.00	62.00	1/2	E. 16.00	62.00	1/2
S. 15.00	61.00	1/2	S. 15.00	61.00	1/2
W. 14.00	60.00	1/2	W. 14.00	60.00	1/2
N. 13.00	59.00	1/2	N. 13.00	59.00	1/2
E. 12.00	58.00	1/2	E. 12.00	58.00	1/2
S. 11.00	57.00	1/2	S. 11.00	57.00	1/2
W. 10.00	56.00	1/2	W. 10.00	56.00	1/2
N. 9.00	55.00	1/2	N. 9.00	55.00	1/2
E. 8.00	54.00	1/2	E. 8.00	54.00	1/2
S. 7.00	53.00	1/2	S. 7.00	53.00	1/2
W. 6.00	52.00	1/2	W. 6.00	52.00	1/2
N. 5.00	51.00	1/2	N. 5.00	51.00	1/2
E. 4.00	50.00	1/2	E. 4.00	50.00	1/2
S. 3.00	49.00	1/2	S. 3.00	49.00	1/2
W. 2.00	48.00	1/2	W. 2.00	48.00	1/2
N. 1.00	47.00	1/2	N. 1.00	47.00	1/2
E. 0.00	46.00	1/2	E. 0.00	46.00	1/2
S. 23.00	45.00	1/2	S. 23.00	45.00	1/2
W. 22.00	44.00	1/2	W. 22.00	44.00	1/2
N. 21.00	43.00	1/2	N. 21.00	43.00	1/2
E. 20.00	42.00	1/2	E. 20.00	42.00	1/2
S. 19.00	41.00	1/2	S. 19.00	41.00	1/2
W. 18.00	40.00	1/2	W. 18.00	40.00	1/2
N. 17.00	39.00	1/2	N. 17.00	39.00	1/2
E. 16.00	38.00	1/2	E. 16.00	38.00	1/2
S. 15.00	37.00	1/2	S. 15.00	37.00	1/2
W. 14.00	36.00	1/2	W. 14.00	36.00	1/2
N. 13.00	35.00	1/2	N. 13.00	35.00	1/2
E. 12.00	34.00	1/2	E. 12.00	34.00	1/2
S. 11.00	33.00	1/2	S. 11.00	33.00	1/2
W. 10.00	32.00	1/2	W. 10.00	32.00	1/2
N. 9.00	31.00	1/2	N. 9.00	31.00	1/2
E. 8.00	30.00	1/2	E. 8.00	30.00	1/2
S. 7.00	29.00	1/2	S. 7.00	29.00	1/2
W. 6.00	28.00	1/2	W. 6.00	28.00	1/2
N. 5.00	27.00	1/2	N. 5.00	27.00	1/2
E. 4.00	26.00	1/2	E. 4.00	26.00	1/2
S. 3.00	25.00	1/2	S. 3.00	25.00	1/2
W. 2.00	24.00	1/2	W. 2.00	24.00	1/2
N. 1.00	23.00	1/2	N. 1.00	23.00	1/2
E. 0.00	22.00	1/2	E. 0.00	22.00	1/2
S. 23.00	21.00	1/2	S. 23.00	21.00	1/2
W. 22.00	20.00	1/2	W. 22.00	20.00	1/2
N. 21.00	19.00	1/2	N. 21.00	19.00	1/2
E. 20.00	18.00	1/2	E. 20.00	18.00	1/2
S. 19.00	17.00	1/2	S. 19.00	17.00	1/2
W. 18.00	16.00	1/2	W. 18.00	16.00	1/2
N. 17.00	15.00	1/2	N. 17.00	15.00	1/2
E. 16.00	14.00	1/2	E. 16.00	14.00	1/2
S. 15.00	13.00	1/2	S. 15.00	13.00	1/2
W. 14.00	12.00	1/2	W. 14.00	12.00	1/2
N. 13.00	11.00	1/2	N. 13.00	11.00	1/2
E. 12.00	10.00	1/2	E. 12.00	10.00	1/2
S. 11.00	9.00	1/2	S. 11.00	9.00	1/2
W. 10.00	8.00	1/2	W. 10.00	8.00	1/2
N. 9.00	7.00	1/2	N. 9.00	7.00	1/2
E. 8.00	6.00	1/2	E. 8.00	6.00	1/2
S. 7.00	5.00	1/2	S. 7.00	5.00	1/2
W. 6.00	4.00	1/2	W. 6.00	4.00	1/2
N. 5.00	3.00	1/2	N. 5.00	3.00	1/2
E. 4.00	2.00	1/2	E. 4.00	2.00	1/2
S. 3.00	1.00	1/2	S. 3.00	1.00	1/2
W. 2.00	0.00	1/2	W. 2.00	0.00	1/2
N. 1.00	29.00	1/2	N. 1.00	29.00	1/2
E. 0.00	28.00	1/2	E. 0.00	28.00	1/2
S. 23.00	27.00	1/2	S. 23.00	27.00	1/2
W. 22.00	26.00	1/2	W. 22.00	26.00	1/2
N. 21.00	25.00	1/2	N. 21.00	25.00	1/2
E. 20.00	24.00	1/2	E. 20.00	24.00	1/2
S. 19.00	23.00	1/2	S. 19.00	23.00	1/2
W. 18.00	22.00	1/2	W. 18.00	22.00	1/2
N. 17.00	21.00	1/2	N. 17.00	21.00	1/2
E. 16.00	20.00	1/2	E. 16.00	20.00	1/2
S. 15.00	19.00	1/2	S. 15.00	19.00	1/2
W. 14.00	18.00	1/2	W. 14.00	18.00	1/2
N. 13.00	17.00	1/2	N. 13.00	17.00	1/2
E. 12.00	16.00	1/2	E. 12.00	16.00	1/2
S. 11.00	15.00	1/2	S. 11.00	15.00	1/2
W. 10.00	14.00	1/2	W. 10.00	14.00	1/2
N. 9.00	13.00	1/2	N. 9.00	13.00	1/2
E. 8.00	12.00	1/2	E. 8.00	12.00	1/2
S. 7.00	11.00	1/2	S. 7.00	11.00	1/2
W. 6.00	10.00	1/2	W. 6.00	10.00	1/2
N. 5.00	9.00	1/2	N. 5.00	9.00	1/2
E. 4.00	8.00	1/2	E. 4.00	8.00	1/2
S. 3.00	7.00	1/2	S. 3.00	7.00	1/2
W. 2.00	6.00	1/2	W. 2.00	6.00	1/2
N. 1.00	5.00	1/2	N. 1.00	5.00	1/2
E. 0.00	4.00	1/2	E. 0.00	4.00	1/2
S. 23.00	3.00	1/2	S. 23.00	3.00	1/2
W. 22.00	2.00	1/2	W. 22.00	2.00	1/2
N. 21.00	1.00	1/2	N. 21.00	1.00	1/2
E. 20.00	0.00	1/2	E. 20.00	0.00	1/2
S. 19.00	29.00	1/2	S. 19.00	29.00	1/2
W. 18.00	28.00	1/2	W. 18.00	28.00	1/2
N. 17.00	27.00	1/2	N. 17.00	27.00	1/2
E. 16.00	26.00	1/2	E. 16.00	26.00	1/2
S. 15.00	25.00	1/2	S. 15.00	25.00	1/2
W. 14.00	24.00	1/2	W. 14.00	24.00	1/2
N. 13.00	23.00	1/2	N. 13.00	23.00	1/2
E. 12.00	22.00	1/2	E. 12.00	22.00	1/2
S. 11.00	21.00	1/2	S. 11.00	21.00	1/2
W. 10.00	20.00	1/2	W. 10.00	20.00	1/2
N. 9.00	19.00	1/2	N. 9.00	19.00	1/2
E. 8.00	18.00	1/2	E. 8.00	18.00	1/2
S. 7.00	17.00	1/2	S. 7.00	17.00	1/2
W. 6.00	16.00	1/2	W. 6.00	16.00	1/2
N. 5.00	15.00	1/2	N. 5.00	15.00	1/2
E. 4.00	14.00	1/2	E. 4.00	14.00	1/2
S. 3.00	13.00	1/2	S. 3.00	13.00	1/2
W. 2.00	12.00	1/2	W. 2.00	12.00	1/2
N. 1.00	11.00	1/2	N. 1.00	11.00	1/2
E. 0.00	10.00	1/2	E. 0.00	10.00	1/2
S. 23.00	9.00	1/2	S. 23.00	9.00	1/2
W. 22.00	8.00	1/2	W. 22.00	8.00	1/2
N. 21.00	7.00	1/2	N. 21.00	7.00	1/2
E. 20.00	6.00	1/2	E. 20.00	6.00	1/2
S. 19.00	5.00	1/2	S. 19.00	5.00	1/2
W. 18.00	4.00	1/2	W. 18.00	4.00	1/2
N. 17.00	3.00	1/2	N. 17.00	3.00	1/2
E. 16.00	2.00	1/2	E. 16.00	2.00	1/2